

**Erosion of Banks of Ganga, Padma and Brahmaputra**

\*11. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the preventive and remedial measures taken to check the alarming erosion of banks of Ganga, Padma and Brahmaputra rivers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): The problem of bank erosion exists in varying degrees in all alluvial rivers in some reach or the other but is serious at a number of points along the Brahmaputra and in some reaches along Ganga in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and in Ganga and Padma in West Bengal.

Anti-erosion measures from part of the flood control sector which is included in the State Plan, and the initiation, formulation and execution of flood control schemes is the responsibility of the State Governments. The important anti-erosion schemes undertaken by the State Governments include anti-erosion works at Barhiya, Masi and Narayanpur in Bihar, anti-erosion measures on the left bank of Ganga near Gaihat in Uttar Pradesh and anti-erosion measures for protection of Dhubri and Dibrugarh in Assam.

In West Bengal, the State Government have been taking measures for protection against erosion in the vulnerable reaches of the Ganga. In the period 1972-76, the State Government have spent about Rs. 5.5 crores on short-term measures at vulnerable points of erosion. The State Government have also prepared a project report at an estimated cost of Rs. 63 crores to deal with the problem in the entire affected reaches along the right bank of the Ganga. For its finalisation, collection of detailed data, investigations and hydraulic model studies are being done. As a short term measures, for protection of Jangipur Barrage Complex against threat from erosion by

river Ganga a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs has also been spent by the Farakka Barrage Authorities for construction of two submersible boulder bars.

**Amendments to Urban Land Ceiling Act**

\*12. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make some amendments to the Urban Land Ceiling Act; and

(b) if so, what are the proposed amendments and the reasons for making such amendments?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Foodgrains destroyed during Monsoons**

\*13. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity and value of foodgrains destroyed during the recent monsoons;

(b) the reasons for it; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) A quantity of 8,345 tonnes of foodgrains valued at Rs. 112 lakhs has been segregated as damaged and unfit for human consumption till October, 1977. As some of the damaged stocks would be disposed off as cattle and poultry feed, the loss would be reduced to that extent.

(b) The stocks were affected mainly in 'CAP' (Cover and Plinth) storage due to rains, floods, cyclones etc.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**Statement**

(c) The following steps are taken:

- (1) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns and repairs needed, are carried out.
- (2) Necessary dunnage is provided for storing of food-grains to prevent damage due to seepage of ground moisture.
- (3) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of foodgrains.
- (4) In CAP storage, nylon ropes have been provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent damage to covers by blowing.
- (5) Monofilament nets and cover tops have also been provided in major CAP complexes for additional protection.
- (6) Additional polythene covers have been supplied for immediate replacement of covers rendered unserviceable.
- (7) Regular aeration of stocks in fair weather is undertaken to maintain the health of the stocks.
- (8) Construction of godowns has been taken up on a large scale to replace 'CAP' storage.

**चीनी संबंधी नई नीति**

- \* 14. श्री मोठा लाल पटेल :  
श्री एम० कल्याण सुन्दरम् :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने चीनी संबंधी नई नीति के बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय ले लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्योरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) मंत्रिमंडल ने अपनी 27 अक्टूबर, 1977 की बैठक में चालू वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए चीनी नीति के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय लिया है।

(ख) यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि आंशिक नियंत्रण की नीति को जारी रखा जाए। लेवी चीनी की निकासी मूल्य 8.5 प्रतिशत की वसूली पर गन्ने के 8.0 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल के सांविधिक न्यूनतम मूल्य पर आधारित होंगे। लेवी चीनी का खुदरा उपभोक्ता मूल्य 2.15 रूप प्रति किलो चलता रहेगा। राज्यों का लेवी चीनी का कोटा जनसंख्या पर आधारित होगा और प्रति व्यक्ति उपलब्धता बढ़ाकर 450 ग्राम प्रति मास करने की दिशा में प्रयत्न किए जाएंगे। राज्यों से कहा जाएगा कि वे ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों के साथ एक जैसा व्यवहार करें। बाजार में खुली बिक्री की चीनी की मात्रा बढ़ाने और उस का मूल्य 390 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के ग्रास-पास बनाए रखने के लिये उपाय किए जाएंगे।

**Differences in Irrigation Statistics collected in States**

\*15. SHRI O. V. ALAGESAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have noticed that there are substantial diffe-